

until such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, I yield the floor.

Mr. BRYAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRYAN. I thank the Chair. May I inquire of the Chair as to the parliamentary state of affairs on the floor? What is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is the amendment by Senator COHEN from Maine.

Mr. BRYAN. I thank the Chair.

AMENDMENT NO. 4371 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4369

Madam President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], for himself and Mr. REID, proposes an amendment numbered 4371 to amendment No. 4369.

Mr. BRYAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

In the table in subsection (b), delete the entry relating to titanium sponge.

Mr. BRYAN. If it is not clear, I ask unanimous consent that Senator REID be made a cosponsor of that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BRYAN. Madam President, I do not know whether we are going to be debating this extensively this evening, but the underlying amendment seeks, as an offset, to compel the sale of certain minerals in the strategic reserve, one of which would have a profound impact on a very important industry in my own State. The issue is titanium, titanium sponge.

My colleagues may not be familiar with this, but upon the implosion of the Soviet Union into its various respective states, massive amounts of titanium sponge, a part of the Soviet reserve, were dumped on the international market, depressing the price of titanium to the extent that the domestic titanium industry nearly went under. That occurred in 1991.

Over the past 4 or 5 years, it has been a struggle just to survive. Senator REID and I have been informed that this year is kind of a turnaround year; that is to say, they have begun to, from a financial perspective, surface above the water line, and the concern that I have is that with the authorized disposition of the strategic reserve, including titanium sponge, we might lose a very important domestic industry, one that is critical to our national defense as well.

So it is on that basis that the second-degree amendment that Senator REID and I have offered would delete titanium sponge from the list of strategic materials that Senator COHEN has provided as an offset to finance the recoupment provisions in the underlying amendment.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

Mr. REID. Madam President, the titanium metals is located in a place called Henderson, NV. Henderson, NV, is a town that was developed during the Second World War. It was built for no other purpose than to supply essential war products to the allied war efforts. It was Nevada's industrial center and, in fact, still is.

Madam President, after World War II ended, this facility started building other things, doing other things than what was done during the Second World War. With the advent of jet engines, one of the things they needed was titanium metal.

As a result of that, Henderson, NV, became one of the two places in the United States that manufactures this essential product. It is important that manufacturing of this product continue. It is important that there be a stockpile of this material, because in case of an international crisis, the country would be simply without products that are essential to our national security.

Hundreds of employees are affected as a result of this amendment by our friend from the State of Maine. There are only, to my knowledge, two operations in the United States that manufacture titanium sponge. The largest manufacturer is in Henderson, NV.

Madam President, if in fact this underlying amendment passes, hundreds of people would be laid off. And not only would hundreds of people be laid off, but the United States would not be in a position to be ready in case of international crisis.

The amendment says that:

The President may not dispose of materials under subsection (a) to the extent that the disposal will result in—

(1) undue disruption of usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of the materials proposed for disposal. . .

Madam President, this amendment is being offered as an offset. Because of the amendment we passed last year, what is beginning to happen around here, because of all the cuts that have been made, is that we are beginning to

scavenger anything that is in existence.

To show how desperate we are for offsets, we are now going to cannibalize the stock piles of essential minerals and metals that we have in the United States. I think it is simply wrong. I hope that this second-degree amendment will pass. It is important, Madam President, that we eliminate titanium sponge from this amendment.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COHEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. COHEN. If I could just respond very briefly. I know the Senator from Nevada is concerned about the potential consequences of any amendment to his State. But I point out that the amendment provides, specifically on page 2 of the amendment, that "The President may not dispose"—may not dispose—"of materials under subsection (a) to the extent that the disposal will result in—(1) undue disruption of the usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of the materials proposed for disposal; or (2) avoidable loss to the United States."

Second, we have a factsheet submitted by the Department of Defense.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that that be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

DOD FACT SHEET—TITANIUM SPONGE

Reported consumption for 1995 was estimated by the Bureau of Mines to be 21,000 metric tons (23,100 short tons).

Domestic production is running at 80 to 85 percent of capacity. However, Johnson Matthey is installing a titanium sponge facility in Salt Lake City, Utah. They have told DNSC officials that they would prefer the Stockpile to sell material into the market during the early part of 1996 while their facility is being brought on line. Thereafter, they would hope to see DNSC not sell titanium sponge at all.

Considering the state of the domestic production (U.S. sponge producers have sold out their production, forcing titanium metal producers to go offshore for sponge) this would be an ideal time to enter the market with the Stockpile sponge. Market growth has been in the commercial aerospace applications, demand for titanium-shafted golf clubs and tubing for energy applications. RMI Titanium Co. (U.S. producer of titanium metal) recently increased its metal prices by 5 percent. RMI indicated that the reason for the increase has been the tightening of supply, demand exceeding the supply and a bid to increase the profit margin. The published price for domestic sponge has been consistent at \$4.40 per pound (\$8,800 per short ton) since October 12, 1995.

The Market Impact Committee has not been asked to comment on possible sales of titanium sponge in fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997.

P.L. 104-106 February 10, 1996, Sec. 3305 requires the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to 250 short tons of titanium sponge to the Secretary of the Army during each of the fiscal years 1996 to 2003 for the main battle

tank upgrade program. Maximum total transfer will equal 2,000 short tons.

Mr. COHEN. Madam President, I will cite it here.

Considering the state of the domestic production (U.S. sponge producers have sold out their production, forcing titanium metal producers to go offshore for sponge) this would be an ideal time to enter the market with the Stockpile sponge.

Madam President, I am doing this at the request of the administration. They are saying they are going to veto this measure unless we include this provision. So I am trying to act in a bipartisan fashion saying: The administration wants this. I want it. It makes good sense for our producers of military equipment. The Department of Defense wants it.

It seems to me that the language is written as such that it would not pose the kind of job loss that the Senator from Nevada has indicated. As a matter of fact, according to DOD, this is the precise time that we ought to enter the market for stockpile sponges.

So, Madam President, I hope that we will vote against the elimination of the titanium from my amendment and approve the amendment as I have drafted it. I ask for the yeas and nays on the underlying amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the amendment.

Mr. COHEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BRYAN. Before the Senator from Maine would be prepared to yield, the Senators from Nevada appreciate the Senator from Maine operating in a bipartisan fashion, but the concern that we have with this amendment surfaces on the floor at nearly 2200 hours eastern daylight time. We get an emergency call expressing concern from an industry that is vital, not only, in my view, to our national defense, but to a community that my senior colleague and I represent.

We are also informed that the amount of the offset that the Senator from Maine needs to accomplish his objective is something in the neighborhood of \$440 million. I will yield to him if he seeks to correct those numbers that we have been provided with.

In point of fact, by having all the materials in the strategic reserve made available in the market, they actually generate more money than the Senator has required for the offset. We want to work with the Senator, but I do not believe we can feel comfortable that there will not in fact be an impact upon an industry which is of critical importance to our State. And I share the concern with the Senator, my friend, from Maine.

Mr. COHEN. Madam President, just for the record, this amendment was filed yesterday. It is not a last-moment initiative on my part. We do need to move forward if we are going to have any chance of completing action on this bill. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRYAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4371, WITHDRAWN

Mr. BRYAN. Madam President, at this time, I would like to withdraw my second-degree amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. BRYAN. I thank the Chair.

Mr. COHEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 4369, AS MODIFIED

Mr. COHEN. Madam President, I have a modification of my original amendment, which will add a new subsection that would satisfy the interests of the Senators from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has the right to modify his amendment, and the amended will be so modified.

The amendment (No. 4369), as modified, is as follows:

At the end of title XXXIII, add the following:

SEC. 3303. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF MATERIALS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE.

(a) DISPOSAL REQUIRED.—Subject to subsection (c), the President shall dispose of materials contained in the National Defense Stockpile and specified in the table in subsection (b) so as to result in receipts to the United States in amounts equal to—

(1) \$110,000,000 during the five-fiscal year period ending September 30, 2001;

(2) \$260,000,000 during the seven-fiscal year period ending September 30, 2003; and

(3) \$440,000,000 during the nine-fiscal year period ending September 30, 2005.

(b) LIMITATION ON DISPOSAL QUANTITY.—The total quantities of materials authorized for disposal by the President under subsection (a) may not exceed the amounts set forth in the following table:

AUTHORIZED STOCKPILE DISPOSALS

Material for disposal	Quantity
Chromite Metal, Electrolytic	8,471 short tons
Cobalt	9,902,774 pounds
Columbium Carbide	21,372 pounds
Columbium Ferro	249,395 pounds
Diamond, Bort	91,542 carats
Diamond, Stone	3,029,413 carats
Germanium	28,207 kilograms
Indium	15,205 troy ounces
Palladium	1,249,601 troy ounces
Platinum	442,641 troy ounces
Rubber	567 long tons
Tantalum, Carbide Powder	22,688 pounds contained
Tantalum, Minerals	1,748,947 pounds contained
Tantalum, Oxide	123,691 pounds contained
Titanium Sponge	36,830 short tons
Tungsten	76,358,235 pounds
Tungsten, Carbide	2,032,942 pounds
Tungsten, Metal Powder	1,181,921 pounds
Tungsten, Ferro	2,024,143 pounds

(c) MINIMIZATION OF DISRUPTION AND LOSS.—The President may not dispose of materials under subsection (a) to the extent that the disposal will result in—

(1) undue disruption of the usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of the materials proposed for disposal; or

(2) avoidable loss to the United States.

(d) TREATMENT OF RECEIPTS.—(1) Notwithstanding section 9 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h), funds received as a result of the disposal of materials under subsection (a) shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury and used to offset the revenues lost as a result of the amendments made by subsection (a) of section 4303 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106; 110 Stat. 658).

(2) This section shall be treated as qualifying offsetting legislation for purposes of subsection (b) of such section 4303.

(e) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DISPOSAL AUTHORITY.—The disposal authority provided in subsection (a) is new disposal authority and is in addition to, and shall not affect, any other disposal authority provided by law regarding the materials specified in such subsection.

(f) DEFINITION.—The term "National Defense Stockpile" means the National Defense Stockpile provided for in section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98c).

(g) ADDITIONAL LIMITATION.—Of the amounts listed in the table in subsection (b), titanium sponge may be sold only to the extent necessary to attain the level of receipts specified in subsection (a), after taking into account the estimated receipts from the other materials in such table.

Mr. COHEN. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COHEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COHEN. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, of the Senator from Maine. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 74, nays 18, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 180 Leg.]

YEAS—74

Abraham	Bryan	Coverdell
Ashcroft	Burns	Craig
Baucus	Byrd	D'Amato
Bennett	Campbell	Daschle
Biden	Coats	DeWine
Bond	Cohen	Dodd
Breaux	Conrad	Domenici

Faircloth	Kempthorne	Pell
Ford	Kerrey	Pressler
Frahm	Kerry	Reid
Frist	Kohl	Robb
Gorton	Kyl	Rockefeller
Gramm	Levin	Roth
Grams	Lieberman	Santorum
Grassley	Lott	Shelby
Gregg	Lugar	Simpson
Hatch	Mack	Smith
Heflin	McConnell	Snowe
Helms	Mikulski	Specter
Hollings	Moseley-Braun	Stevens
Hutchison	Moynihan	Thomas
Inouye	Murkowski	Thompson
Jeffords	Murray	Thurmond
Johnston	Nickles	Warner
Kassebaum	Nunn	

NAYS—18

Akaka	Feingold	Leahy
Bingaman	Glenn	McCain
Boxer	Graham	Sarbanes
Bradley	Harkin	Simon
Brown	Kennedy	Wellstone
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wyden

NOT VOTING—8

Bumpers	Exon	Inhofe
Chafee	Feinstein	Pryor
Cochran	Hatfield	

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. SANTORUM. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEMPTHORNE). The Senator from Maine.

Mr. COHEN. I ask unanimous consent Senator LIEBERMAN be added as a co-sponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I have discussed with my friend, Senator THURMOND, the issue of shipboard solid waste discharges and the Navy's ability to comply with the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships [APPS] and Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution on Ships [MARPOL]. After thoroughly studying the operational and environmental impacts, the Navy has identified the use of paper/cardboard pulpers and metal/glass shredders as the preferred technology for full compliance with MARPOL, at a fleet-wide cost of about \$300 million. Conversely, full compliance with the APPS would involve the use of technologies that would significantly degrade operations and result in a fleet-wide cost of about \$1.1 billion. Therefore, it is evident that additional legislative guidance is necessary to ensure that U.S. strictures allow for the use of developed technologies that are environmentally sound, operationally feasible, and affordable. As a result, I have introduced S. 1728, which amends section 1902(c) of the APPS by allowing the Navy to use pulpers and shredders to dispose of non-plastic and non-floating solid waste. Senator THURMOND, I am aware that you and I have similar concerns related to this issue.

Mr. THURMOND. Let me assure my friend that I am aware of this issue and agree that a legislative solution is necessary. It is clear that the Navy's use of pulpers and shredders provides the best available means of balancing the

competing interests associated with environmental protection, shipboard quality of life, operational capability, and cost effectiveness. As chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I feel that compliance with U.S. and international laws must, as a matter of national security, take into consideration the impacts on mission effectiveness and operational flexibility. Navy ships are self-contained units with severe limits on space, weight, and the ability to power onboard equipment. In short, these ships are designed to maximize mission performance for the preservation of our national security. Based on an administration request and the Navy's expressed operational needs, I have included a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997 that is similar to S. 1728. I say to the Senator from Alaska, I would propose that we use the National Defense Authorization Act as a vehicle for this legislative provision.

Mr. STEVENS. I agree that the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997 is an appropriate vehicle for this legislative proposal. Accordingly, I will support your efforts to include such a provision in your bill.

Mr. THURMOND. I want to express my deep appreciation for the Senator's interest and support on this issue. It is my hope that we may continue to work together in such matters.

TELEMEDICINE

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, as the Chairman knows, the Senate Appropriations Committee has provided \$20 million in the fiscal year 97 Department of Defense Appropriations bill in the area of telemedicine.

The Armed Services Committee, under the strong leadership of Senator THURMOND, has for several years recognized the importance of military research, development, and implementation of telemedicine. It has also given value to the idea of working in partnership with non-governmental entities in this area.

My own home State of Pennsylvania has a strong interest in this area and is developing several new and exciting programs to assist our military health care capabilities. I encourage the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee to closely examine these new technologies and look forward to his continued involvement in this area.

Mr. THURMOND. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for his interest and dedication to this important breakthrough in military health care and I look forward to working with him and our counterparts on the Appropriations Committee on these efforts.

AMENDMENT NO. 4349

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the Senators from Georgia, New Mexico, and Indiana to authorize funding for an emergency assistance program to train and equip State and

local emergency personnel to respond to domestic terrorist WMD incidents.

The amendment also authorizes increases in the Defense and Energy budgets for assistance to Russia and all the Independent States of the former Soviet Union under the cooperative threat reduction programs.

I have concerns about authorizing new activities in both of these departments. I don't question the goals of the sponsors of this amendment. However, authorizing increases of this nature as well as expanding the scope of these two programs has not been discussed in our committee.

The committee has received no information on the budgetary impact of this amendment. Additionally, conferring this provision with the House will no doubt be extremely contentious. As it was last year.

As other members have done, I will emphasize that there are no appropriations for these activities in either of the defense appropriations bill. Of course, we have not yet received the energy appropriations bill.

I have concerns about the transfer authority in the amendment, and the potential impact on programs in the defense bill, as well as programs in the defense portion of the energy bill.

The amendment includes authority for the Department of Defense to provide assistance to the Department of Justice. I have concerns about Posse Comitatus implications of this provision. This was the same provision in the Senate's anti-terrorist bill, which was eventually dropped in conference because of those concerns.

I would mention that I have concerns about increasing assistance to Russia, when they continue to conduct research and development on ballistic missiles and in building submarines. Additionally, I do have concerns about Russia's recalcitrance on the issue regarding their transfer of knowledge, training and material to Iran, to help them build their nuclear reactors, as well as to China.

Additionally, Russia continues to refuse to provide information on its biological research activities, as well as its chemical research activities on binary weapons, which we all have been informed on by the former Russian scientist Vil Miransaynov.

The authority to conduct these programs are not small commitments. I understand from DOE that the potential cost for replacing the reactor cores at Tomsk 7 and Krasnoyarsk 26 is around \$100 million. And that is just an estimate.

What is the cost of converting biological and chemical production facilities in all the independent states of the Former Soviet Union?

What impact would ratifying a Chemical Weapons Convention have on this authority? While the Bilateral Destruction Agreement would have allowed the conversion of chemical facilities, the CWC prohibits the conversion of the chemical facilities for nondefense purposes.

I support the efforts of, and want to work with, my colleagues on establishing a program to assist State and local communities in responding to terrorist use of WMD. But I must emphasize my concerns about increasing funds for the cooperative threat reduction programs in the DOD and DOE budgets.

TRITIUM PRODUCTION

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to express some strong concerns that I have regarding this country's ability to produce and maintain our vital supply of tritium. I am deeply concerned that the administration is proceeding down a costly and uncertain path, and that we are failing to take necessary action to protect our national security interests.

Mr. President, tritium is a man-made radioactive isotope of hydrogen. It has a half-life of about 12 years and decays at a rate of about 5.5 percent per year. It is essentially the "booster" that gives a nuclear weapon much of its explosive power. Even though the cold war is over, the United States still requires a downsized nuclear deterrent to ensure our security from continuing threats, including those from emerging Third World nations with nuclear capabilities and a demonstrated willingness to use terrorist tactics to achieve their national objectives.

With regard to the tritium production decision, Secretary Hazel O'Leary and now this Congress are about to travel down a path with far-reaching implications for both national security and U.S. taxpayers' pocketbooks over the next half century. In October 1995, Secretary O'Leary announced a dual-track approach of more studies for meeting future tritium requirements for the next 3 years. According to the legislation before us, we are authorizing \$160 million in fiscal year 1997 for tritium production studies. According to the legislation, approximately 90 percent will go to Los Alamos National Laboratory's linear accelerator research project. The remaining 10 percent of the \$160 million will go toward continued research for use of an existing nuclear reactor to produce tritium.

With regard to the linear accelerator for tritium production, the Department of Energy's last attempt at building a new accelerator was the superconducting super collider—now an empty ditch full of rusting equipment and shattered dreams, sitting idle on the plains of Texas. Like the accelerator that the DOE wants to build, the Department started out with an estimate of only a few billion dollars to build the super collider. However, after several years and billions of dollars of taxpayer money, the project began running behind schedule and the cost estimates began to balloon out of control. Finally in 1992, when the cost estimate had grown to more than \$11 billion, Congress said "enough is enough" and pulled the plug on the collider program.

Now the DOE proposes to start a new accelerator research project, using the

Nation's need for tritium as the excuse. Although the project is being justified by national security needs, scientists at DOE's national laboratories are lining up to propose new research programs for which the accelerator can be used.

Mr. President, the Department of Energy has a poor track record of starting large projects and then helplessly watching the costs and schedule expand out of control. Virtually every major project ever started by DOE has been terminated during construction or before beginning any useful operation. Besides the money wasted on the Super Collider, there was the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, the Fast Flux Test Facility, upgrades to the K-Reactors, et cetera, et cetera. Each of these were multibillion-dollar projects.

Recently, the Department provided a forecast of the funds required to fulfill the tritium mission during the research, development, and proposed construction phases. According to the chart, the Department plans on spending \$4.863 billion on the accelerator and an additional \$535 million on civilian light water reactor research. Mr. President, over the next several years, we are going to ask the taxpayers to foot a bill of over \$5 billion for tritium production and that is simply to get the program up and running. That does not include the several billion dollars it will take in annual operation and maintenance. Indeed, according to the Department's own estimates, the accelerator could cost taxpayers in excess of \$20 billion over its lifetime.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the "Tritium Production Budget Forecast" be printed in the RECORD. Obviously, it is clear that when President Clinton commented during his State of the Union speech that "the era of big government is over." He forgot about this project.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRITIUM PRODUCTION BUDGET FORECAST—1996–1997
(In millions)

Year	APT funding	CLWR
1996	\$45	\$5
1997	85	15
1998	255	37
1999	276	44
2000	282	69
2001	496	78
2002	739	108
2003	903	120
2004	901	36
2005	431	23
2006	228	0
2007	221	0
Total	4863	535

Notes.—Taken from presentation by Bill Bishop, DOE, to Aiken/Augusta Chambers of Commerce, May 2, 1996.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I must ask my colleagues: Is this the direction we should go? We are putting a great deal of trust in an undeveloped technology for such a critical national security mission. I certainly cannot predict the future, but I am 100 percent at predicting the past. I cannot say with any degree of certainty that the accel-

erator technology—for which we are authorizing over \$140 million in spending in fiscal year 1997—will or will not work. However, I can say with confidence that the Department of Energy has demonstrated a very poor record in managing other large initiatives. Furthermore, the American people have never been enthusiastic about paying for these types of large projects. When costs begin to escalate, what makes us think they will support this risky project in the future?

Unfortunately, Mr. President, I fear that the administration, and now this Congress, may be overlooking the most reasonable approach to performing the tritium mission; that being, a new nuclear reactor that could produce tritium, while generating electricity for use in the surrounding area of the country. Since this type of new reactor project would earn revenue from the electricity sales, it could be privatized and, thus, its construction could be paid for largely through private funds—not by the taxpayers. In fact, Department of Energy studies show the new reactor option to be billions of dollars less expensive than the accelerator. Indeed, industry critics say that the cost gap between the accelerator and reactor options is even larger than the numbers in DOE's studies—more like \$10 to \$15 billion over the project's lifetime.

Mr. President, I doubt this issue will receive any more debate or discussion than what I have raised today. I know that my colleague from Arizona, Senator KYL, has been an outspoken critic of the Department of Energy's handling of the tritium decision. I commend my friend from Arizona for his continuing interest in this matter, and his steadfast support for maintaining a safe, reliable, and effective nuclear deterrent.

While this issue may go largely unnoticed this year, I am forewarning my colleagues that we are likely to debate in the future this Government's exorbitant spending on the accelerator and how research and development is taking much longer than previously anticipated—at the same time that our tritium stockpile comes perilously close to depletion. Meanwhile, a technology available today that can be privately financed is apparently being shunned.

Considering all of the painful budget cuts confronting us in the years ahead, and the critical need for tritium, I cannot understand how this body would allow the Energy Department to initiate another big ticket accelerator research project, particularly when its overall cost and performance are seriously in question. In my view, we should be exploring other possible alternatives, particularly those that are less expensive and more reliable, to satisfy this key national security requirement.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS,
PROGRAM DIRECTION SUBACCOUNT

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today regarding the Department of Energy's Environmental Management Headquarters' Program Direction subaccount which is funded under the fiscal year 1997 DOD authorization.

The House passed version of the fiscal 1997 Defense authorization cuts the Environmental Management Headquarters' Program Direction subaccount by \$71 million. This office under the EM program boasts some of DOE's most technically savvy, highly trained employees—each of whom provide critical oversight for our Nation's extensive Defense Nuclear Safety and Waste Management initiatives. It is my understanding that the House's reduction in this subaccount was made precipitously—without hearings or any other discussion of its long-term impact on the Department's ability to administer such an essential function. The Senate version of the DOD authorization retains funding for this important function and I urge my colleagues on the Armed Services Committee to work to ensure that funding for the Environmental Management Headquarters' Program Direction subaccount will be upheld at the Senate level when the fiscal year 1997 Defense authorization is taken up in conference.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will come to order. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the cloture vote scheduled to occur today now occur at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, June 28.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. For the information of all Senators, a third attempt to vote cloture on this DOD authorization bill will occur in the morning at 9:30 as just announced.

Immediately following that vote, regardless of outcome, it will be my intention to propound a unanimous-consent agreement limiting the remaining amendments to the bill. We will be meeting after this announcement with the distinguished Democratic leader to go over the list of amendments. Also to see if we have been able to work out an agreement on a number of other items that have been delaying final movement. We are asking once again all Senators to cooperate. Please do not come up with amendments that do not relate directly to the defense bill.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the

Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 1745, the Department of Defense Authorization bill:

Trent Lott, Phil. Gramm, Larry E. Craig, Conrad Burns, Arlen Specter, Dan Coats, Connie Mack, Chuck Grassley, Craig Thomas, Bill Cohen, Jon Kyl, Strom Thurmond, Rick Santorum, C.S. Bond, Bob Smith, Judd Gregg.

Mr. LOTT. For the information of all Senators, this cloture vote, if necessary, would occur on Saturday. It is my sincere hope the Senate will have taken this bill to third reading long before Saturday, however we may not be able to get it done. But if we get this unanimous-consent agreement worked out that we are working on, and I think we are getting close, if we can get the list of amendments agreed to in the morning, then we can move them forward and I think we can get to third reading tomorrow.

But as for now, that is the last vote of tonight.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HUTCHISON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4372

(Purpose: To require a study of ship self-defense options for the "Cyclone" class patrol craft)

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, on behalf of Senators WARNER and SMITH, I offer an amendment that would require a study of ship self-defense options for the "Cyclone" class patrol craft. I believe this amendment has been cleared by the other side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. McCain), for Mr. WARNER, for himself, and Mr. SMITH, proposes an amendment numbered 4372.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II add the following:

SEC. 223. CYCLONE CLASS CRAFT SELF-DEFENSE.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than March 31, 1997, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) carry out a study of vessel self-defense options for the Cyclone class patrol craft; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on National Security of the House of Representatives a report on the results of the study.

(b) SOCOM INVOLVEMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out the study through the Commander of the Special Operations Command.

(c) SPECIFIC SYSTEM TO BE EVALUATED.—The study under subsection (a) shall include an evaluation of the BARAK ship self-defense missile system.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, this amendment has been cleared on this side. We have no objection to it.

Mr. MCCAIN. I urge the Senate to adopt this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to. The amendment (No. 4372) was agreed to.

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, could I interrupt for just a moment to ask unanimous consent that the privileges of the floor be extended to Max H. Della Pia in the Air Force Reserve, a Fellow in my office, during the pendency of this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4373

(Purpose: To place a condition on authority of the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of certain tugboats to the Northeast Wisconsin Railroad Transportation Commission)

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, on behalf of Senator GLENN and Senator ABRAHAM, I offer an amendment that would place a condition on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to transfer tugboats to the Northeast Wisconsin Railroad Transportation Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), for Mr. GLENN, for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. LEVIN, proposes an amendment numbered 4373.

The amendment is as follows:

In section 1022(a), strike out ". Such transfers" and insert in lieu thereof ", if the Secretary determines that the tugboats are not needed for transfer, donation, or other disposal under title II of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 et seq.). A transfer made under the preceding sentence".

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, this amendment would reinstate the normal GSA review of the disposal.

I ask unanimous consent that I be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, the amendment has been cleared on this side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 4373) was agreed to.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCCAIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4374

(Purpose: To clarify the definition of the term "national security system" for purposes of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996)

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, on behalf of Senator COHEN, I offer an